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Benazepril Hydrochloride

Tuan A. Nguyen
Parkland College

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BENAZEPRIL HYDROCHLORIDE

Water Solubility Literature Value After Converting to g/100 mL ⁽¹⁾

$$\left(\frac{2.229 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ L}}\right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}}\right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}\right) \left(\frac{100}{100}\right) =$$

$$2.229 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/100 mL}$$

Water Solubility Literature Value ⁽¹⁾

$$2.229 \text{ mg/L}$$

Water Solubility in Word ⁽¹⁾

Benazepril HCl is not
soluble in water.

Calculating Molar Mass ^(3,9)

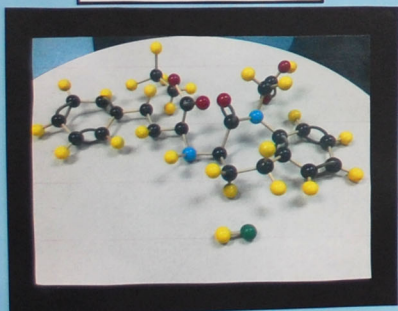
- 1) $24 \text{ mol C} \times \left(\frac{12.01 \text{ g C}}{1 \text{ mol C}}\right) = 288.24 \text{ g of C}$
- 2) $28 \text{ mol H} \times \left(\frac{1.01 \text{ g H}}{1 \text{ mol H}}\right) = 28.28 \text{ g of H}$
- 3) $2 \text{ mol N} \times \left(\frac{14.01 \text{ g N}}{1 \text{ mol N}}\right) = 28.02 \text{ g of N}$
- 4) $5 \text{ mol O} \times \left(\frac{16.00 \text{ g O}}{1 \text{ mol O}}\right) = 80 \text{ g of O}$
- 5) $1 \text{ mol H} \times \left(\frac{1.01 \text{ g H}}{1 \text{ mol H}}\right) = 1.01 \text{ g of H}$
- 6) $1 \text{ mol Cl} \times \left(\frac{35.45 \text{ g Cl}}{1 \text{ mol Cl}}\right) = 35.45 \text{ g of Cl}$
- 7) $288.24 + 28.28 + 28.02 + 80 + 1.01 + 35.45 =$

$$461 \text{ g/mol } \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{HCl}$$

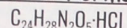
Literature Value of Molar Mass ⁽⁹⁾

$$460.96 \text{ g/mol } \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{HCl}$$

Molecular Model ⁽⁹⁾

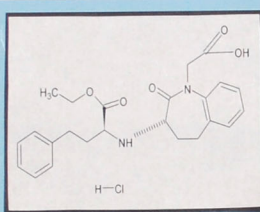


Chemical Formula ⁽⁹⁾

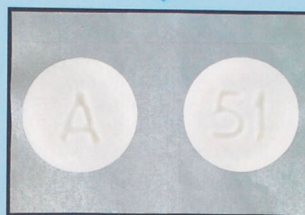


Chemical Name ⁽⁹⁾

(3S)-3-[[[(1S)-1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]amino]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-oxo-1H-1-benzazepine-1-acetic acid]HCl;
(3S)-1-(carboxymethyl)-1-[[[(1S)-1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]amino]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepine-2-one]HCl;
(3S)-3-[[[(1S)-1-carboxy-3-phenylpropyl]amino]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-oxo-1H-1-benzazepine-1-acetic acid 3-ethyl ester]HCl



Condensed Structure ^(8,10)



Generic Name ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril Hydrochloride

Trade Names ⁽⁷⁾

Briem; Cibacen; Fortekor; lotensin

Classification of Drug ⁽⁷⁾

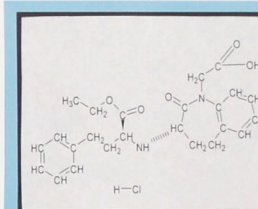
Antihypertensive; Renin Angiotensin
System Antagonist

Labeled Uses ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril HCl is used for the
treatment of mild to moderate
hypertension.

Unlabeled Uses ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril hydrochloride may be used
to protect the kidney as well as to
treat congestive heart failure.



Expanded Structure ⁽⁸⁾

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Tuan Nguyen
Parkland College
CHE 106-003

How It's Supplied ⁽²⁾

Benazepril Hydrochloride can be supplied in....

- 5 mg oral tablets. - 10 mg oral tablets.
- 20 mg oral tablets. - 40 mg oral tablets.

Dosage/Chosen Dose ⁽⁷⁾

5 mg

Tablets Per Chosen Dose ^(3,9)

$$\left(\frac{5 \text{ mg Benazepril HCl}}{1 \text{ Day}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ Tablet of Benazepril HCl}}{1 \text{ mg Benazepril HCl}}\right) =$$

5 tablets of Benazepril HCl

How The Body Takes It In ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril hydrochloride can be
taken orally by mouth.

How The Body Breaks It Down ⁽⁷⁾

The body processes and breaks down
benazepril HCl in the liver into benazeprilat
(active metabolite) by separating/cutting it
from the chemical bonds of benazepril.

After It Is Absorbed ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril HCl is absorbed by means of the
gastrointestinal tract where about 37% of
it will be distributed throughout the body in
about two to six hours

How The Body Eliminates It ⁽⁷⁾

Benazepril HCl primarily comes out of the
body through urine.

Functional Group Contribution ⁽⁷⁾

- Aromatic = Hydrophobic, neutral.
- Amines(Tertiary) = Hydrophilic, less basic than other amines.
- Ketones = Hydrophilic, neutral.
- Carboxylic Acid = Hydrophilic, neutral.
- Ester = Hydrophilic, neutral

Functional Groups ^(3,9)

- Aromatic = Purple - Amines = Blue
- Ketones = Orange - Ester = Red
- Carboxylic Acid = Green

Functional Groups Highlighted ^(3,9)

